



## **water affairs**

Department:  
Water Affairs  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

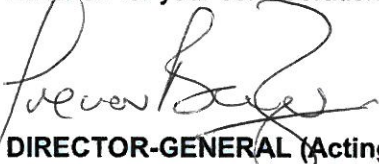
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### **MINISTER OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

#### **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES: QUESTION 33 FOR WRITTEN REPLY**

A draft reply to the above mentioned question asked by Mr V M Manzini (DA-Mpumalanga) is attached for your consideration.



**DIRECTOR-GENERAL (Acting)**

**DATE:**

20/08/2013

**DRAFT REPLY APPROVED/AMENDED**



**MRS B E E MOLEWA, MP**  
**MINISTER OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

**DATE:**

20/03/20

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES

FOR WRITTEN REPLY

QUESTION NO 33

DATE OF PUBLICATION IN INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER: 01 MARCH 2013  
(INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER NO. 03)

33. Mr V M Manzini (DA-Mpumalanga) to ask the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs:

- (1)(a) What does her department intend to do to improve the percentage of water payments nationally and (b) how many municipalities have set targets to reduce water losses?  
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**REPLY:**

- 1(a) The Department of Water Affairs (DWA) is in the process of upgrading our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System SAP in order to improve our billing and debt management processes and procedures to improve payment for raw (untreated) water as supplied by DWA from our water resources.

I have also established a Ministerial Forum comprised of Chairpersons and Chief Executives of water institutions to tackle various problems including debt owed to water institutions. This Forum agreed to establish a dedicated Task Team specifically to deal with issues of non-payment and improvement in account payments by municipalities to water Boards. The current figure on the outstanding amount equals to R2.3 billion, as at end of December 2012. The Ministerial Forum and the Ministerial Task Team are making positive strides to improve percentage of water payments for water supplied to municipalities by water boards. Payments within municipalities are a matter to be referred to the Minister of COGTA.

- (1) (b) Water loss reduction targets have been set mostly in key demand centers and areas where Reconciliation Strategy Studies and Water Conservation and Demand Management (WCWDM) Assessment Studies have been undertaken by the Department. Most of these targets have been set by the Department although some Metros and municipalities have also set their own targets in line with DWA's recommendations from reconciliation strategy studies. Targets have been set for the following:

**Vaal River System**

- The Large Bulk Water Supply Reconciliation Strategy Study for the Vaal River System identified WCWDM as the most important component to ensure future water security for the Vaal River users and the economic heartland of South Africa. The study found that municipalities were the largest water users within the system and targets have therefore been set for the individual three metros and nine municipalities. The collective targeted savings amounts to about 200 million m<sup>3</sup> (Mm<sup>3</sup>) or 15% of water used of which about 95% savings are from the four biggest water users, namely the Cities of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni as well as Emfuleni Local Municipality.

#### KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Metropolitan Area

- The Reconciliation Strategy Study for the KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Metropolitan Area Water Supply System amongst others highlighted the need for municipalities to implement WCWDM. Ethekwini Metro is the largest water user within this water supply system and a target to reduce their non revenue water from 37.5% to 28% by 2013 and to 25% by 2018 has been set.

#### Algoa System

- In the Eastern Cape, the Algoa System Reconciliation Strategy indicated that this system is at risk of experiencing water shortages and an estimated target of about 7.3 Mm<sup>3</sup> or 20 Ml/day was set to be achieved over a five year period for Nelson Mandela Bay Metro.

#### Greater Bloemfontein

- The strategy as developed by Mangaung Metro in the Free State focuses on the need to reduce non-revenue water which is currently at 50% while water losses is at 37% (29 Mm<sup>3</sup>/a) of the total bulk water supplied to the Bloemfontein/Mangaung (approximately 79 Mm<sup>3</sup>/a in 2009/10). The Greater Bloemfontein Reconciliation Study (completed in 2011) indicated a target saving of approximately 11.5 Mm<sup>3</sup> for this system.

The City of Cape Town also compiled a comprehensive 10 year WCWDM Strategy in 2007 with targeted water savings of approximately 90 Mm<sup>3</sup>.

In addition to this, an assessment to identify potential water loss reduction in Limpopo province was undertaken in 2011 in a number of municipalities through the Department's Rapid Response program. This support initiative was for the development of strategies with recommended WCWDM interventions and targets were set for those municipalities, based on the recommended interventions as follow:

Municipality	Current Water Losses(KL/annum)	Water loss reduction target by 2014 (KL/annum)
Vhembe DM	33,268,206 (54.8%)	26,239,347 (44.6%)
Mopani DM	45,347,302 (54%)	37,470,331 (46%)
Polokwane LM	15,064,835 (44.5%)	7,696,534 (24%)
Bela Bela LM	1,179,580 (36.7%)	483,653 (18%)
Modimolle	397 417 (11%)	272,398(7.4%)

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